



Civil Engineering • Environmental

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August 4, 2006

Pieter and Elena Totten
c/o Bankers Capital
7879 El Cajon Blvd.
La Mesa, CA 91941

Subject: Totten Site – San Diego County, California

Dear Pieter and Elena Totten:

The following report represents the results of a biological resources review of the Totten project area located on an approximately 28.5 acre parcel. The purpose of this report is to identify any biological resources onsite, the significance of impacts to those resources, and mitigation if required.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed Totten project is situated southeast of Interstate 8, north of La Cresta Road, east of El Cajon in San Diego County, CA (Figures 1 and 2). This site is located on the El Cajon USGS 7.5' Quad map Range 1 East and Township 16 South. Surrounding the site is rural residential to the north, south, and west and undeveloped Diegan coastal sage scrub to the immediate east. The property is currently undeveloped and was previously burned in the October 2003 wildfires. The project is located within the County of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) and is subject to the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO).

The project proposes to construct one new residential home on the north section of the parcel. The development impact area includes one housing pad, access driveway, leach field, water tank, and a 100-foot fire buffer around the building structure(s). Water will be provided to the project site via connections to a well. Leach fields are also proposed and are located within the development footprint.

Topography on the project site ranges from approximately 906 to 1070 feet above mean sea level. According to the *Soil Survey of San Diego Area, California* (Bowman 1973), one soil type occur on the Totten proposed residence: Vista rocky coarse sandy loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes (VvG).

METHODS AND SURVEY LIMITATIONS

The site was surveyed on foot and habitats mapped by REC biologist Valerie Walsh on July 14, 2003 between 0915 and 1130. Biological resources of the proposed Totten project site were investigated through field reconnaissance and literature review. All habitats and observed species were recorded. Field notes were maintained throughout the survey, and species of

interest were mapped. The survey focused on sensitive plant and wildlife species, but all species observed were noted. All onsite habitats were recorded, and the presence or absence of suitable habitat for sensitive species was documented.

A second survey focusing on the southern portion of the site was conducted on July 6, 2006 between 0830 and 0945. This survey provided an evaluation of potential wildlife corridor(s), especially within the proposed biological open space area.

No focused surveys for sensitive resources were conducted.

Mapping of the project site was conducted on an aerial map scaled at 1"=150'. Scientific nomenclature and common names for animal species referred to in this report follow American Ornithological Union (AOU 2000) for birds, Jones (1992) for mammals, Jennings (1983) and Stebbins (1985) for reptiles and amphibians, and Powell (1979) for insects. Scientific nomenclature for plants follows the *Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1996), and common names follow Hickman or, if not provided in Hickman, Beauchamp (1986), as updated by Simpson & Rebman (2001).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Habitats

Vegetation onsite has been mapped and characterized based on the land cover classifications of Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1992). A map of the vegetation communities is presented in Figure 3. A cumulative plant list in Appendix A represents a detailed flora of the site.

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)

Coastal sage scrub is a drought-deciduous community that consists of low, soft to woody sub-shrubs. This habitat type is typically found on low moisture-available sites, such as steep, xeric slopes. Most growth occurs within this habitat type during early spring and winter. The open canopy and shallow root systems of the shrub layer allows for a diverse understory of herbs and grasses (Holland 1986). Diegan coastal sage scrub was recorded as the only habitat present on the project site. The Diegan coastal sage scrub onsite is recovering from the October 2003 wildfires. Field review confirmed that the species onsite are recovering coastal sage scrub plant species of laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), long-stem golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), and morning-glory (*Calystegia macrostegia*). Often following a fire, opportunistic, invasive plants species prosper. Non-native plants including mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) are intermixed with recovering native shrubs and sub-shrubs.

Wildlife

Wildlife species were identified directly by sight or vocalization and indirectly by scat, tracks, or burrows. Four reptile species, six bird species, and one mammal species were observed during

the field survey. A complete list of wildlife species observed onsite are attached in Appendix B. No amphibians were detected onsite.

SENSITIVE RESOURCES

Sensitive or special interest plant and wildlife species and habitats are those that are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive habitats, as identified by these same groups are those that generally support plant or wildlife species considered sensitive by these resource protection agencies or groups. Sensitive species and habitats are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996 and 1997), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2001), California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB 2001), and California Native Plant Society (2001).

Sensitive Habitats

The County of San Diego MSCP Subarea Plan protects sensitive habitats. Habitats within the MSCP are divided into four tiers of sensitivity with the first tier being the most sensitive and the fourth tier the least sensitive. Tier I includes habitats classified as southern foredunes, Torrey pine forest, coastal bluff scrub, maritime succulent scrub, southern maritime chaparral, native grasslands, and oak woodlands. Tier II includes habitats classified as coastal sage scrub and coastal sage scrub/chaparral mix. Tier III includes habitats classified as mixed chaparral, chamise chaparral, and non-native grassland. Tier IV includes habitats classified as disturbed, agriculture, and eucalyptus (County of San Diego 2000).

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub (Tier II)

Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat is classified as a Tier II MSCP habitat, and is also considered sensitive by the CDFG, USFWS, and EPA. This habitat regionally supports a number of state and federally endangered, threatened, and rare plants and animals that are currently listed or are being considered as possible candidates for listing. It is estimated that 70 to 90 percent of the original acreage of this habitat in the state has been lost as a result of urban expansion in coastal areas (Atwood 1990). Additionally, coastal sage scrub is considered a sensitive habitat because it harbors a disproportionately large number of listed plant and animal species. Animal species include the California gnatcatcher, coastal cactus wren, orange-throated whiptail lizard, and the coast horned lizard. Even in a disturbed condition, coastal sage scrub habitat may be considered sensitive by the resources agencies since it may still serve as habitat for wildlife and may be regenerating to higher quality coastal sage scrub habitat.

Sensitive Plants

Sensitive plants include those listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2001), California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001), and previous candidates for listing. The CNPS listing is sanctioned by the California

Department of Fish and Game and essentially serves as its list of “candidate” species for listing. In 1996, the USFWS re-evaluated the listing status of several Category 2 candidate species and dropped their Category 2 status. The County of San Diego’s MSCP stipulates that the County regulate populations of certain sensitive plants and animals within the boundaries circumscribed in the MSCP. The Plan allows the County to authorize the incidental take of covered state and federally listed species, as designated within the Plan, in accordance with the guidelines contained within the Plan.

A table of sensitive plant species with potential to occur onsite is provided in Appendix C. One sensitive plant species was found onsite, and is discussed below.

San Diego sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*, Asteraceae)

Listing: CNPS List 4, RED 1-2-1, State: none, Federal: none, County Group D

Distribution: Orange and San Diego Counties; Baja California and Sonora, Mexico

Habitat: Chaparral, coastal sage scrub; elevation 60-750 meters

San Diego sunflower is a locally common shrub with bright yellow flowers and small, shiny dark green leaves. This sensitive plant species was observed throughout the project site.

Sensitive Wildlife

Sensitive or special interest wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: USFWS (USFWS, 1996 and 1997) and CDFG (CDFG 1992, 1994, 1997). Additional species receive federal protection under the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Animals.

Sensitive animal species include those species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2001) and candidates for listing. The County of San Diego’s MSCP stipulates that the County regulates populations of certain sensitive plants and animals within the boundaries circumscribed in the MSCP. The Plan allows the County to authorize incidental take of covered state and federally listed species, as designated within the Plan, in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Plan.

A table of sensitive animal species with potential to occur onsite is provided in Appendix D. The one sensitive animal species found onsite is discussed below.

Orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*)

The orange-throated whiptail, a California Species of Special Concern, is a slender, fast-moving lizard that lives in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and riparian areas and eats insects and spiders. One orange-throated whiptail was observed at the location shown on Figure 3.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Biological Mitigation Ordinance/Subarea Compliance

The project is located within the State and Federal pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA) of the MSCP and is subject to the requirements of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO). The BMO sets forth the criteria for avoiding impacts to habitats and significant sensitive plant and animal populations. The BMO policy emphasizes directing efforts toward preservation of the largest continuous areas of habitat, linkages between such habitats and significant populations of sensitive species. The BMO requires the appropriate impact level as well as preservation requirements in consideration of Biological Resource Core Areas (BRCA). In addition, the BMO requires findings to relate to Wildlife Corridors and Linkages.

Biological Resource Core Area (BRCA) Determination

The Totten site is shown as a pre-approved mitigation area on the pre-approved mitigation map within the BMO and is adjacent or contiguous to preserved habitat that is within the pre-approved mitigation map. Based these findings, the Totten site is considered a BRCA as defined within the BMO.

Wildlife Corridor/Linkage Determination

Wildlife corridors, or linkages, are important because of their role in preserving species diversity. Without some connection or corridor, wildlife use areas become islands surrounded by development. By definition, these corridors exist between important or major wildlife use areas. Carlquist's principles of island biogeography predict that species diversity of an island is a function of the size of the island, the distance from the mainland, and the length of time it has been isolated (Carlquist 1974). These principles have been shown to apply to wildlife areas within the urban fabric (Soule et al. 1988). As shown by Soule, small, fragmented areas of habitat ultimately support lower numbers of species than similarly situated larger blocks of habitat.

The project site is located in a rural residential area where development is located to the north, west, and south and undeveloped to the immediate east of the site.

A study of potential wildlife corridor(s) onsite was conducted, focusing on the proposed biological open space. This study consisted of surveying the southern third of the parcel on foot and documenting evidence of wildlife use.

Most evidence of wildlife activity was observed on the dirt road that forms the eastern boundary of the property. This dirt road contained numerous coyote tracks and scat from medium-small to medium-sized mammals, such as raccoons and coyotes. Lizards and a rabbit were also observed along the dirt road.

Onsite habitat generally has an open shrub canopy because it is still regenerating after the 2003 Cedar Fire. This open shrub canopy facilitates movement of wildlife through the brush. Within the brush, wildlife observations included woodrat and rabbit scat; and several species of birds such as California towhees and blue grosbeaks. Evidence of raptor activity was also observed in

the form of a recent kill on top of a rock. North-south topographic low areas may provide paths along which wildlife moves.

Construction of the Totten residence should not interfere with wildlife movement onsite, because the residence will be constructed on a promontory. It is unlikely that animals would climb up and over the exposed promontory when they can move around it more discreetly on the lower slopes.

In summary, this study indicated that the southern portion of the property is used by birds and small and medium-sized mammals, as well as reptiles. No evidence of use by large mammals such as mountain lions or deer was observed.

PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS & MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

Impacts on biological resources can be characterized as direct, indirect or cumulative. Direct impacts are a result of project implementation, and generally include: the loss of vegetation and sensitive habitats and populations; activity-related mortalities of wildlife; loss of foraging, nesting or burrowing habitat; destruction of breeding habitats; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors. Indirect impacts occur as a result of the increase in human encroachment in the natural environment and include: off-road vehicle use which impacts sensitive plant or animal species; harassment and/or collection of wildlife species; intrusion and wildlife mortality by pets in open space areas following residential development; and inadvertent increased wildlife mortalities along roads. Cumulative impacts occur as a result of on-going direct and indirect impacts for unrelated or fragmented projects overall. Cumulative impacts are assessed on a regional basis and determine the overall effect of numerous activities on a sensitive resource over a larger area.

The project proposes to construct one new residential home on the north section of the parcel. The development impact area includes one housing pad, access driveway, leach field, water tank, and a 100-foot fire buffer around the building structure(s). This proposed development would directly impact 2.78 acres onsite and 0.22 acres offsite for a total of 3.00 acres of Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat. The offsite impact acres offsite are located in an existing private road easement with pre-existing permits. This 3.00 acre impact is considered significant by San Diego County and will require mitigation.

Mitigation measures are required for Diegan coastal sage scrub. According to Attachment M of the BMO, impacted Tier II habitat located in a BRCA follows an impact to mitigation ratio of 1.5:1 for onsite mitigation. Therefore, approximately 4.5 acres (3.0 acres * 1.5) of Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat must be set aside as open space onsite. The designation of 4.5 acres of open space will reduce impacts to below a level of significance. The proposed location of the 4.5 acre biological open space is provided in Figure 4.

This concludes REC's biological resources letter for the Totten site. REC thanks you for the opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact Hedy Levine.

Sincerely,



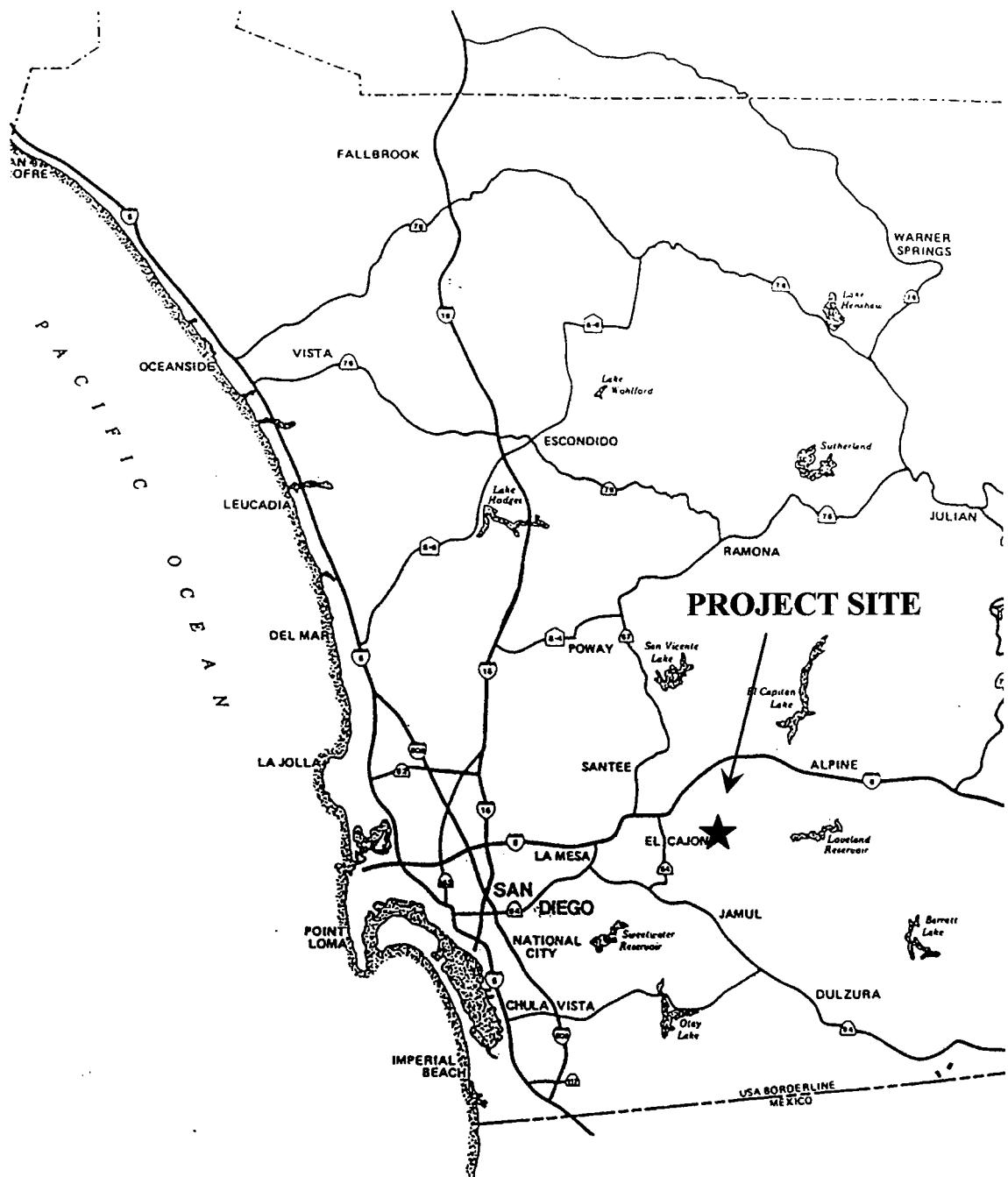
Elyssa Robertson
Principal

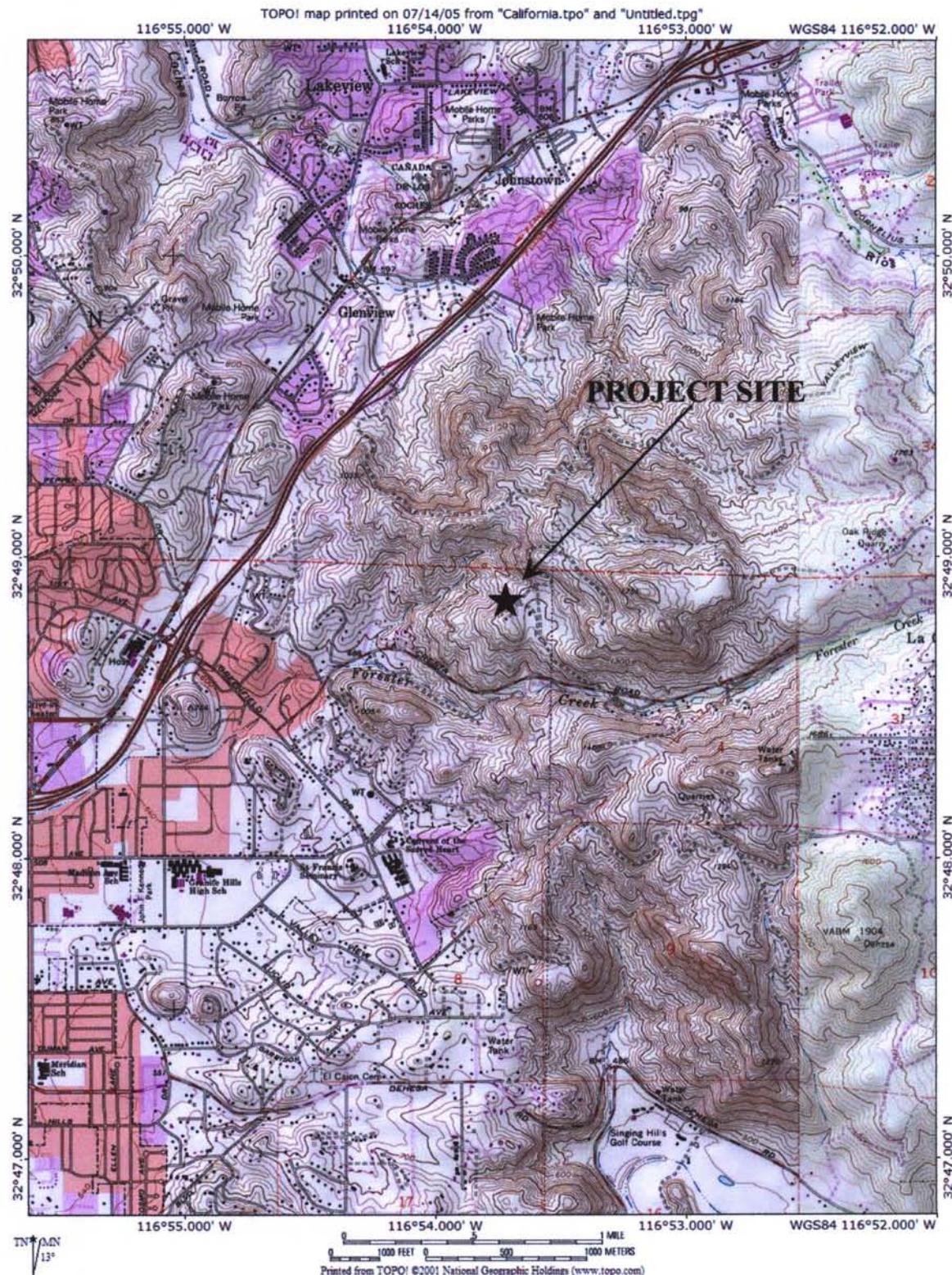


Hedy Levine
Project Manager

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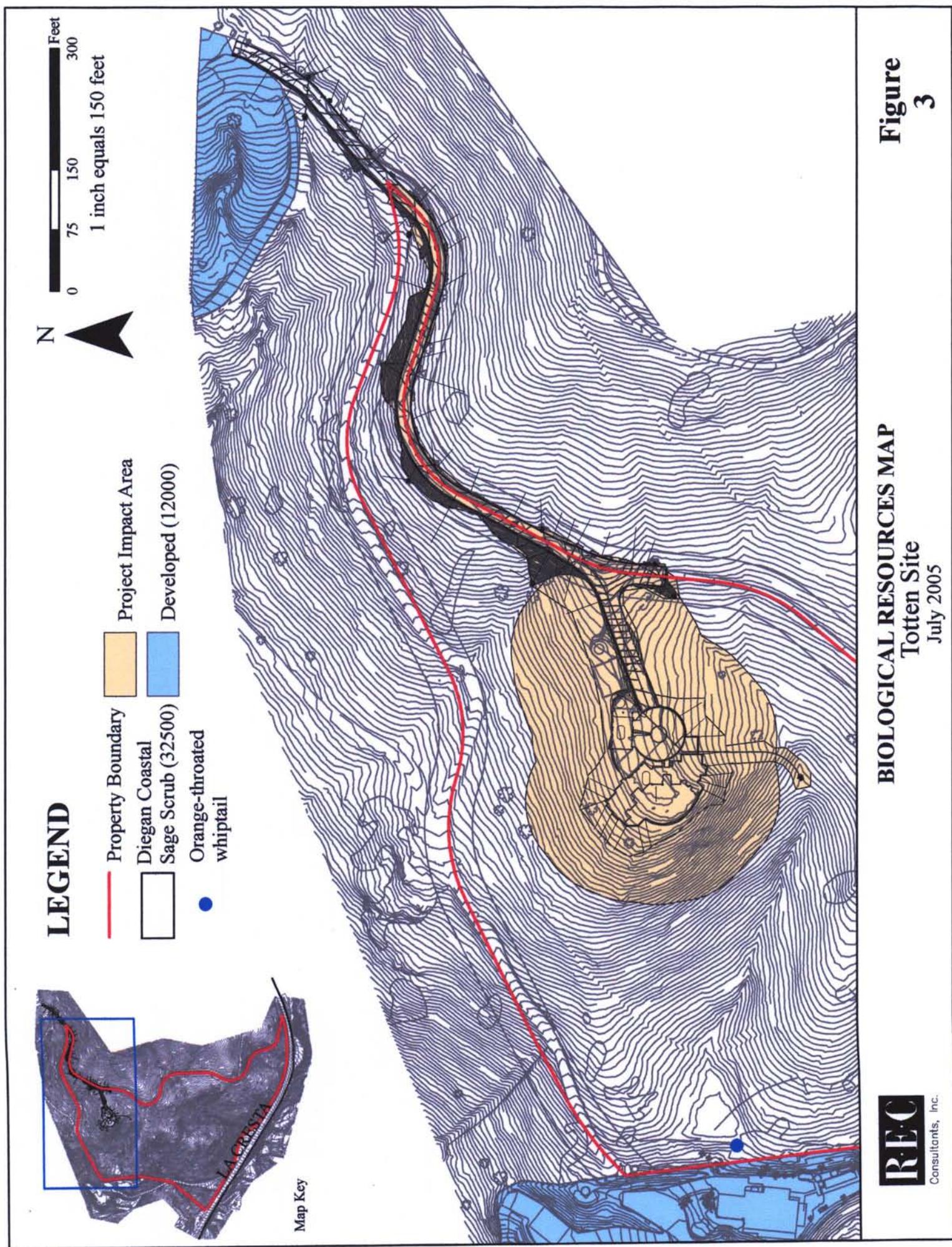
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REGIONAL LOCATION MAP Totten Site

Figure
2

Figure 3

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP
Totten Site
July 2005



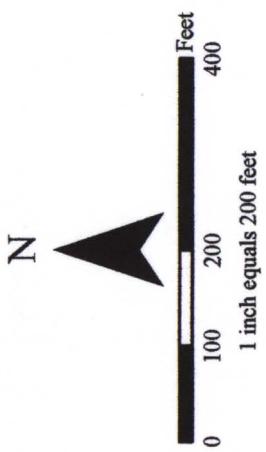
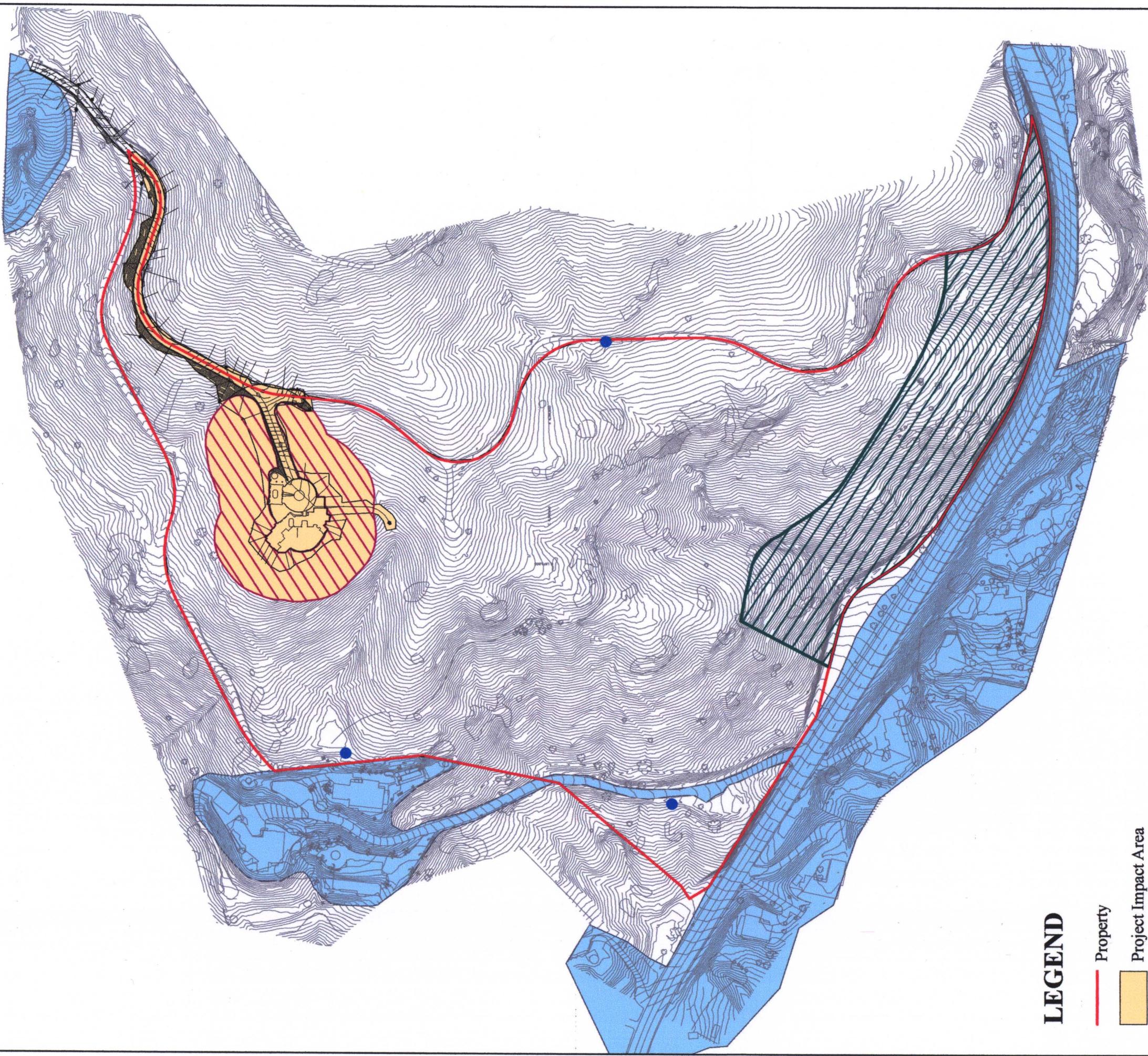


Figure 4

PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL OPEN SPACE

Totten

August 2006

APPENDIX A
PLANTS OBSERVED ON THE TOTTEN SITE

Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Acalypha californica</i>	California copperleaf	Euphorbiaceae	CSS
<i>Achnatherum coronatum</i>	giant stipa	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	coastal sagebrush	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Avena sp.*</i>	oats	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	broom Baccharis	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*</i>	foxtail chess	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	CSS
<i>Camissonia californica</i>	false-mustard	Onagraceae	CSS
<i>Centaurea melitensis*</i>	tocalote	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Centaurium venustum</i>	canchalagua	Gentianaceae	CSS
<i>Chamaesyce polycarpa</i>	prostrate spurge	Euphorbiaceae	CSS
<i>Conzya sp.</i>	horseweed, fleabane	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Cuscuta sp.</i>	dodder	Cuscutaceae	CSS
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	rattlesnake weed	Apiaceae	CSS
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum ssp. capitatum</i>	blue dicks	Themidaceae [Liliaceae]	CSS
<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i>	whispering bells	Hydrophyllaceae	CSS
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	doveweed	Euphorbiaceae	CSS
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. confertiflorum</i>	long-stem golden-yarrow	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum var. fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	Polygonaceae	CSS
<i>Gastridium ventricosum*</i>	nit grass	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Gutierrezia californica</i>	California matchweed	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Hazardia squarrosa var. grindeliooides</i>	sawtooth goldenbush	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	western sunflower	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	short-pod mustard	Brassicaceae	CSS
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	prickly lettuce	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Lotus scoparius var. scoparius</i>	coast deerweed	Fabaceae	CSS
<i>Lupine sp.</i>	lupine	Fabaceae	CSS
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	Anacardiaceae	CSS
<i>Malacothamnus sp.</i>	bushmallow	Malvaceae	CSS
<i>Marah macrocarpus var. macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber, man-root	Cucurbitaceae	CSS
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	coast monkey flower	Scrophulariaceae	CSS
<i>Navarretia hamata ssp. hamata</i>	hooked skunkweed	Polemoniaceae	CSS
<i>Pennisetum setaceum*</i>	African fountain grass	Poaceae	CSS
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	skunkbrush, pubescent basketbush	Anacardiaceae	CSS
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage	Lamiaceae	CSS
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	chia	Lamiaceae	CSS
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry	Caprifoliaceae	CSS
<i>Scrophularia californica ssp. floribunda</i>	California bee plant, California figwort	Scrophulariaceae	CSS
<i>Stephanomeria virgata ssp. virgata</i>	virgate wreath-plant	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Viguiera laciniata!</i>	San Diego sunflower	Asteraceae	CSS
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	our lord's candle	Agavaceae [Liliaceae]	CSS

* non-native

! sensitive

CSS = Coastal sage scrub

APPENDIX B ANIMALS OBSERVED ON THE TOTTEN SITE			
Common Name	Species Name	Habitat Observed	No. Observed
Invertebrates			
Family Cicadidae	cicada	CSS	1
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	cabbage white	CSS	1
Suborder Anisoptera	dragonfly	CSS	1
Reptiles			
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> !	orange-throated whiptail	CSS	1
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard	CSS	1
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	granite spiny lizard	CSS	many
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard	CSS	many
Birds			
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	CSS	1
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail	CSS	1
<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	CSS	1
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	wrentit	CSS	2
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	CSS	1
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee	CSS	1
Mammals			
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Audubon's cottontail	CSS	1

* USFWS Endangered, Threatened, or Candidate or Proposed for listing; or CDFG Endangered, Threatened, Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected

* Non-native species

CSS=Coastal sage scrub

Common Name	Species Name	Habitat Observed	No. Observed
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APPENDIX C
SENSITIVE PLANTS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE TOTTEN SITE
(USGS EL CAJON QUAD, 276 - 326 METERS)

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CNPS	R-E-D	CA/S	MS	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thornmint	Lamiaceae	1b	2-3-2	CE/FT	Y	Annual herb, Apr-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pool/clay; 10-mesic; 10-700 m	Low; reported in project quad, but no clayey grassland observed onsite.
<i>Achnatherum diegoense</i>	San Diego needlegrass	Poaceae	4	1-2-1	-		Perennial herb, Feb-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub/rocky, often mesic; 10-700 m	Low; only A. coronatum observed onsite.
<i>Adolphia californica</i>	spineshrub	Rhamnaceae	2	1-3-1	-		Shrub (deciduous), Dec-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/clay; 45-300 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	1b	3-3-2	FE	Y	Perennial herb, May-Sep	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/ often in disturbed areas; 20-415 m	Low; reported in project quad, but not observed and onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	rock-jasmine, fairy candlebra	Primulaceae	4	1-2-2	-		Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 305-1200 m	Low; not observed, usually occurs at higher elevations.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	Palmer's sagewort	Asteraceae	4	1-2-1	-		Shrub (deciduous), May-Sep	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, riparian woodland/sandy, mesic; 15-915 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	4	1-2-2	-		Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Feb-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/rocky; 180-1000 m	Moderate; can be difficult to detect and could occur around rock outcrops.
<i>Aster bernardinus</i> (<i>Symphytroides defoliatum</i>)	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	1b	2-2-3	-		Rhizomatous herb, Jul-Nov	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic) / near ditches, streams, springs; 2-2040 m	Low; not observed, onsite habitat is not suitable.
<i>Astragalus deanei</i>	Deane's locoweed/milkvetch	Fabaceae	1b	3-3-3	-		Perennial herb, Jan-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub; 75-670 m	Moderate; not observed, but known to occur in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's milkvetch	Fabaceae	1b	3-3-3	-		Shrub, Dec-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 305-1200 m	Low; not observed, usually occurs at higher elevations.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	1b	3-3-3	CE/FE	Y	Shrub (evergreen), Mar-Apr	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub/sandy or gravelly; 295-825 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaf Brodiaea	Thymidaceae [Liliaceae]	1b	3-3-3	CE/FT	Y	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Mar-Jun	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/ often clay; 40-1220 m	Low; not observed, onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CNPS	R-E-D	CAUS	MS	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
						CP			
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's Brodiaea	Thymidaceae [Liliaceae]	1b	1-3-2	-	Y (bulbiferous), May-Jul	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/ mesic, clay, sometimes serpentinite; 30-1615 m	Low; reported in project quad, but not observed, onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.	
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's Calandrinia	Portulacaceae	4	1-2-2	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns; 10-1220 m	Moderate; not observed, but may occur on this burned site in the spring.	
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	4	1-2-3	-	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Feb-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 15-700 m	Low; not observed, no valid collections for San Diego County.	
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's Caulanthus	Brassicaceae	4	1-2-3	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ sandy, granitic; 90-2200 m	Low; not observed, usually occurs further east.	
<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	Lakeside-lilac	Rhamnaceae	1b	3-2-2	-	Y Shrub (evergreen), Apr-Jun	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; 235-755 m	Low; reported from project quad, but would have been visible and was not observed.	
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	1b	2-3-3	-	Annual herb, Apr-Sep	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland/ alkaline; 0-480 m	Low, reported from project quad, but no suitable habitat onsite.	
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Ramona spineflower	Polygonaceae	4	1-2-2	-	Annual herb, May-Aug	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest/ alluvial fan, granitic; 300-1900 m	Low; no Chorizanthe observed onsite.	
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	knotweed spineflower	Polygonaceae	1b	2-2-2	-	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows & seeps, valley & foothill grassland/ often clay; 30-1450 m	Low, not observed, no clay soils documented onsite.	
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	bindweed	Convolvulaceae	4	1-2-2	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/clay, serpentinite seeps; 30-700 m	Low; not observed, no clay soils documented onsite.	
<i>Cordylanthus orcuttianus</i>	Orcutt's bird's beak	Scrophulariaceae	2	3-3-1	-	Y Annual herb, hemiparasitic, Mar-Sep	Coastal scrub, 10-350 m	Low; not observed, usually occurs closer to coast.	
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	snake cholla	Cactaceae	1b	3-3-2	-	Y (stem succulent), Apr-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 30-150 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.	
<i>Deinandra conjugens</i>	Otay tarplant	Asteraceae	1b	3-3-2	C/EFT	Y Annual herb, May-Jun	Coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/ clay; 25-300 m	Low; no Deinandra observed.	
<i>Deinandra floribunda</i>	Tecate tarplant	Asteraceae	1b	2-2-2	-	Annual herb, Aug-Oct	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 70-1220 m	Low; no Deinandra observed.	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CNPS	R-E-D	CAUS	MS	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
CP									
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	San Diego tarplant	Asteraceae	4	1-2-2	-	Annual herb, Apr-Nov	Coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/ usually vernal mesic; 25-940 m	Low; no Deinandra observed.	
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i>	western Dichondra, western ponyfoot	Convolvulaceae	4	1-2-1	-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Mar-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 50-500 m	Moderate; not observed but somewhat widespread, and can be difficult to detect.	
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stem Dudleya	Crassulaceae	1b	1-2-3	-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/often clay; 15-790 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	variegated Dudleya	Crassulaceae	1b	2-2-2	-	Y Perennial herb, May-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/ clay; 3-550 m	Low; reported from project quad, but no clay soils documented onsite.	
<i>Dudleya viscida</i>	sticky Dudleya	Crassulaceae	1b	2-2-3	-	Y Perennial herb, May-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub/rocky; 10-550 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Ericameria palmeri var. palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush	Asteraceae	2	3-2-1	-	Y Shrub (evergreen), Jul-Nov	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ mesic; 30-600 m	Low; reported in project quad, but would have been visible and was not observed.	
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	Apiaceae	1b	2-3-2	CEFE	Y Annual/perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/ mesic; 20-620 m	Low; not observed, no vernal pools observed onsite.	
<i>Eryngium pinnatifolens</i>	Pendleton button-celery	Apiaceae	1b	3-3-3	-	Perennial herb, Apr-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools/clay, vernal mesic; 15-110 m	Low; not observed, no vernal pools observed onsite.	
<i>Ferocactus viridescens var. viridescens</i>	coast barrel cactus	Cactaceae	2	1-3-1	-	Y Shrub (stem succulent), May-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools; 3-450 m	Low; reported in project quad, but would have been visible and was not observed.	
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	1b	3-3-3	-	Liverwort (ephemeral)	Coastal scrub (mesic), vernal pools/soil; 10-600 m	Low; no vernal pools observed onsite.	
<i>Harpagoneurilla palmeri</i>	Palmer's grappling-hook	Boraginaceae	4	1-2-1	-	Annual herb, Mar-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/ clay; 20-830 m	Low, not observed, no clay soil documented onsite.	
<i>Hazardia orcutti</i>	Orcutt's goldenbush	Asteraceae	1b	3-3-2	ST/F/C	Shrub (evergreen), Aug-Oct	Chaparral, coastal scrub/often clay; 85 meters	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	4	1-2-3	-	Annual herb, Jul-Nov	Chaparral ¹⁹ , cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 60-1100 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.	
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	little barley	Poaceae	3	?-2-2	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jun	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), vernal pools; 5-1000 m	Low; no moist depressions observed onsite.	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CNPS	R-E-D	CA/US	MS CP	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	mesa Horkelia	Rosaceae	1b	2-3-3	-	Perennial herb, Feb-Sep	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly; 70-810 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Horkelia truncata</i>	Ramona Horkelia	Rosaceae	1b	3-1-2	-	Perennial herb, May-Jun	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/ clay; 400-1300 m	Low; reported in project quad, but no Horkelia observed onsite.	
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	4	1-2-3	-	Tree (deciduous), Mar-May	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/alluvial; 50-900 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.	
<i>Lepachnita ganderi</i>	Gander's pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	1b	3-1-2	-	Y	Shrub, Jun-Jul	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/gabbroic or metavolcanic; 305-1005 m	Low; not observed, preferred soils not documented onsite.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's peppergrass	Brassicaceae	1b	2-3-2	-	Annual herb, Jan-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 1-500 m	Moderate; not observed, but would have been difficult to detect during survey.	
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated lily	Liliaceae	4	1-2-3	-	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), Mar-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland/ openings; 30-1800 m	Low; not observed during survey.	
<i>Machaeranthera juncea</i>	rush chaparral-star, rush-like bristleweed	Asteraceae	4	1-1-1	-	Perennial herb, Jun-Jan	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 240-1000m	High; somewhat widespread, known to occur in project area, and can be difficult to detect.	
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>vininea</i>	willow-leaved Monardella	Lamiaceae	1b	3-3-3	CE/F/E	Y	Perennial herb, Jun-Aug	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, riparian woodland; 50-400 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.
<i>Monardella stoniana</i>	Jennifer's monardella	Lamiaceae	1b	3-2-2	-	Perennial herb, Jun - Sept.	Closed cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub/ usually in rocky intermittent streambeds; 10-660 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Macronea californica</i>	California spineflower	Polygonaceae	4	1-2-3	-	Annual herb, Mar-Aug	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland; 0-1400 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Muilla clevelandii</i>	San Diego goldenstar	Thymelaeaceae [Liliaceae]	1b	2-3-2	-	Y	Perennial herb (bulbiferous), May	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/ clay; 50-	Low; reported in project quad, but no vernal pools or clay soil documented onsite.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	flat Navarretia	Polemoniaceae	1b	2-3-3	-	Annual herb, Apr-Jul	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools/mesic; 15-700 m	Low; not observed, no vernal pools documented onsite.	
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i>	golden rayed Pentachaeta	Asteraceae	4	1-2-2	-	Annual herb, Mar-Jul	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley lower montane coniferous forest, valley & foothill grassland; 80-1850 m	Moderate; not observed, but somewhat widespread.	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	CNPS	R-E-D	CA/US	MS	Growth form, bloom time	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
					CP				
<i>Quercus cedrosensis</i>	Cedros Island oak	Fagaceae	2	3-2-1	-	Tree (evergreen), Apr-May	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub; 255-335 m	Low; no Quercus observed onsite, not known to occur in project area.	
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's Matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	4	1-2-3	-	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), Mar-Jul	Chaparral, coastal scrub/ often in burns; 20-120 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Salvia munzii</i>	Munz's sage	Lamiaceae	2	2-2-1	-	Shrub (evergreen), Feb-Apr	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 120-1065 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Satureja chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	Lamiaceae	1b	2-2-2	-	Y Perennial herb, Mar-Jul	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland; rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic; 120-1075 m	Low; not observed, preferred soils not documented onsite.	
<i>Senecio aphanacis</i>	California groundsel	Asteraceae	2	3-2-1	-	Annual herb, Jan-Apr	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/ alkaline; 15-800 m	Low; not observed, not known from project area.	
<i>Sphaerocardpus drewei</i>	bottle liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	1b	3-3-3	-		Liverwort (ephemeral)	Unknown; liverworts were not documented.	
<i>Tetracoccus dicticus</i>	Parry's Tetracoccus	Euphorbiaceae	1b	3-2-2	-	Y Shrub (deciduous), Apr-May	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 165-1000 m	Low; would have been visible but was not observed.	
<i>Viguiera laciniata</i>	San Diego sunflower	Asteraceae	4	1-2-1	-		Shrub, Feb-Jun	Chaparral, coastal scrub; 60-750 m	Occurs onsite in coastal sage scrub.

Listing Designations

Federal Species Designations (2004)

FE - Federal Endangered species

FT - Federal Threatened species

FC - Federal Candidate for listing

State Species Designations (2004)

CE - California Endangered

CT - California Threatened

CR - California Rare

CC - California candidate for listing

CNPS Lists

1 - Plants of highest priority

1A - Plants presumed extinct in California

1B - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

2 - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but common elsewhere

3 - Plants about which we need more information. (A Review List)

4 - Plants of limited distribution (A Watch List)

R-E-D Code

R (Rarity)

1 Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time

2 Distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small

3 Distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported

E (Endangerment)

1 Not endangered

2 Endangered in a portion of its range

3 Endangered throughout its range

D (Distribution)

1 More or less widespread outside California

2 Rare outside California

3 Endemic to California

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE ANIMALS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE TOTTEN SITE

Species Name	Common Name	CA/US	MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
INVERTEBRATES					
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot	FE		Open grassy areas, interior foothills, host-plant is <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Plantago ovata</i> , <i>Castilleja exserta</i> .	Low; no host plants detected onsite.
<i>Euphyes vestris harbisoni</i>	Harbison's dun skipper	-	(Co)	Drainages containing host plant <i>Carex spissa</i> in San Diego and Orange Counties.	Low; no host plants detected onsite.
<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	Hermes copper	-	(Co)	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral. Host plant is <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> .	Moderate; no host plants detected onsite, but documented in project area.
AMPHIBIANS					
<i>Bufo californicus</i>	arroyo toad	CSSC/FE	X	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams. Habitats used include valley-foothill and desert riparian as well as a variety of more arid habitats including desert wash, palm oasis, and Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush.	Low; onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.
<i>Spea hammondii</i>	western spadefoot	CSSC		Nocturnal. Grassland, scrub, and chaparral locally but could occur in oak woodlands. Nocturnal. Activity limited to wet season, summer storms or during evenings with elevated substrate moisture levels.	
REPTILES					
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	CSSC		Coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian and coastal desert dunes. Found in sandy loam and areas of accumulated leaf litter beneath shrubs and trees.	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	coastal rosy boa	-	(Co)	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Often found in association with rock outcrops.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	orange-throated whiptail	CSSC	X	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, riparian, and chamise chaparral habitats. Open hillsides with brush and rock, well drained soils.	Occurs onsite; three individuals observed.
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	northern red rattlesnake	CSSC		Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, piñon juniper and desert scrub.	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.

Species Name	Common Name	CA/US	MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>	Skilton's skink (including former Coronado skink)	CSSC		Coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian, near vernal pools, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forests, and freshwater marshes. Found during the winter after rainfalls or during spring.	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	coast horned lizard	CSSC	X	Coastal sage scrub with harvester ants (Pogonomyrmex spp.).	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	CSSC		Grass, chaparral, woodland, desert and coastal sage scrub. Found near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainage.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
BIRDS					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	CSSC 3rd	X	Riparian and oak woodlands, eucalyptus groves and other forested areas.	Low; reported in project quad, but no suitable habitat onsite.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	CSSC 3rd		Open woodlands, residential, larger trees for nesting.	Low; no suitable habitat onsite.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	CSSC Ad	X	Sparse, mixed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats (especially coastal sage). Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	High, not observed, but reported in project quad, suitable habitat occurs onsite, and known to occur in project area.
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	CSSC Ad		Coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests well hidden in sagebrush or other scrub.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	CSSC 3rd	X	Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas and canyons (nesting/wintering).	Moderate; could forage over site.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis (C. b. cousei)</i>	San Diego cactus wren (coastal cactus wren)	CSSC Ad	X	Coastal sage scrub.	Low; reported in project quad but no cacti observed onsite.
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	-	(Co)	Dry open country or along roadsides; coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral, grassland, riparian, mixed conifer and closed cone forest.	Moderate; could forage over site.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	CSSC 2nd	X	Grasslands and salt, alkali and freshwater marshes. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually emergent wetlands or along rivers or lakes. May also nest in grasslands, grain fields, or on sagebrush flats several miles from water.	Low; site is too far inland, too far from water.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	CSSC Ad		Open patches of bare land alternating with low vegetation in grasslands, montane meadows, and sagebrush plains.	Low; onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.

Species Name	Common Name	CA/US	MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	CSSC 3rd		Mountainous grasslands, open hills, open plains.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	CSSC Ad		Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub, agricultural land, desert wash, desert-edge scrub, beach areas, broken chaparral.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Harris's hawk	CSSC 1st		Often perches conspicuously near roads on utility poles, fence posts, and trees; hunts in pairs or trios for birds and mammals in brush.	Low; onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	CSSC Ad/FT	X	Coastal sagebrush scrub especially where California sage (<i>Artemesia californica</i>) is the dominant plant.	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	bank swallow	CT		Coastal sage scrub, riparian and freshwater marsh.	Low; onsite habitat is only marginally suitable.
<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Virginia's warbler	CSSC 3rd		Riparian, shrubland/chaparral, hardwood and conifer woodland.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
MAMMALS					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	CSSC Ad		Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub. Prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura (California) pocket mouse	CSSC Ad		Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats.	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	CSSC Ad		Coastal sage scrub and mixed and chamise chaparral. Nocturnal. Seeks cover in rocky/gravelly areas with a yucca overstory.	Moderate; not observed, but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	CSSC Ad		Coastal sage scrub, grassy edges of coastal sage scrub, and chaparral; seems to prefer gravelly or rocky substrates.	Moderate; not observed, but suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	long-tongued bat	CSSC Ad		Desert scrubs and washes; feeds on nectar and pollen from Agaves and other plants.	Low; reported in project quad but onsite habitat is not suitable.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	CT/F/E		Coastal sage scrub and grasslands.	Low; not known to occur in project area.
<i>Eumops perotis</i>	western mastiff bat	CSSC 2nd		Open semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting.	Moderate; could forage over site.

Species Name	Common Name	CAS#	MSCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	CSSC Ad	CSSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, and closed cone forest and open areas. Common in irrigated pastures and row crops.	Moderate; not observed but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California leaf-nosed bat	CSSC 2nd		Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, riparian, desert scrub and wash. Roosts in buildings and mines.	Moderate; could forage over site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego wood rat	CSSC Ad	CSSC	Coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral and rocky outcrops. Nocturnal. Typically associated with cacti.	Moderate; not observed but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	mule deer	-	X	Forests, brushfields, and meadows.	High, not observed, but known to occur in project area.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	CSSC Ad	CSSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, and chamise chaparral. Nocturnal. Low to moderate shrub cover is preferred. Food of preference is grasshoppers but will consume seeds, other insects and lizards.	Low; not known to occur in project area.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	CSSC 3rd		Pinon juniper; over 3000ft.	Low; reported in project quad but no suitable habitat occurs onsite.
<i>Panthera concolor</i>	mountain lion	-	X	Forested and bushy regions, avoids open areas.	Low; site is probably too open for mountain lion use.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	CSSC 1st/FE	CSSC	Coastal sage scrub and grasslands.	Low; usually occurs closer to coast.
<i>Plecous townsendii</i>	Townsend's long-eared bat	CSSC 2nd		All but subalpine and alpine habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts.	Moderate; could forage over site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	badger	-	X	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats.	Moderate; not observed but reported in project quad and suitable habitat occurs onsite

Listing Designations

Federal Listing (USFWS 2003)

FE - Federal Endangered

FT - Federal Threatened

FC - Federal Candidate for Listing

State Listing (CDFG 2003)

CE - California Endangered

CT - California Threatened

CSSC - California Species of Concern

1st - Highest priority

2nd - Second priority

3rd - Third priority

Ad - Addition to list

CFP - DFG Fully Protected (only noted if species is not also CE, CT, or CSSC)

Other

MSCP - X indicates covered by MSCP
(Co) - of interest to County biologists